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Why pay such absurd prices for your Repairing

When you can get the following prices Watch Cleaning \$1, mainspring \$1 Regulating 50c At J. STAR'S 160 Hotel St. Opp. Young Hotel

CARTER, CALLED BEFORE LOBBY PROBE COMMITTEE, CONTINUES TO GIVE SENATORS FACTS AND FIGURES ON HAWAIIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY

[This is installment No. 4 in the report of the senate lobby probe committee that investigated the activities of Hawaii sugar planters in Washington. The report is being published from time to time.]

Senator Walsh. Bear in mind, Governor, that I have not asked anything about what Hawaii has told anybody. I have asked you whether in your efforts here yourself to influence the public mind you have come in contact with any other similar movement on the other side of the question operating to procure sugar to be placed upon the free list.

Mr. Carter. Why, all I can say is that a gentleman introduced me at the Willard to Mr. Lowry, who is supposed to represent the Federal Sugar Refinery and who has conducted this campaign for some little time. After the introduction and we had left he said: "Now, that is the gentleman who has been conducting this campaign for the last two years that has been so detrimental, or which has been opposed to us."

Senator Cummins. What campaign are you speaking of? Define it. I do not think you have given it to us.

Mr. Carter. I only know in a general way that there has been a campaign going on by the refiners and circulars sent out. Some of them have been filed here.

Senator Cummins. For what?

Mr. Carter. For free sugar.

Senator Walsh. You met him at the Willard Hotel?

Mr. Carter. Yes; I was introduced to him.

Senator Walsh. Do you know of any office or headquarters, such as yours in the Colorado Building, which is operated here or managed or controlled by Mr. Lowry or anybody else for the purpose of carrying on that propaganda?

Mr. Carter. Yes.

Senator Walsh. Where?

Mr. Carter. Your question included anybody else, and I have called on Mr. Palmer a number of times at the Union Trust Co. Building, headquarters for the statistics in regard to beet-sugar culture.

Senator Walsh. Is he arguing and endeavoring to induce the public mind to accept the idea of free sugar?

Mr. Carter. Oh, no; but, if I understand your question, you asked me if I knew of Mr. Lowry's headquarters or any other headquarters maintained here in regard to sugar.

Senator Walsh. I understood you awhile ago that the beet-sugar people were working in conjunction with you.

Mr. Carter. They are.

Senator Walsh. Now, I am asking you about anybody who was working in antagonism to you.

Mr. Carter. I do not know of any office here.

Senator Walsh. Can you give the committee any information about anybody who seems to be interested in a free-sugar propaganda other than Mr. Lowry?

Mr. Carter. Yes; Mr. Spreckels, the president of the Federal Refining Co., was down here the other day, and during a social call I was making I was told of a conversation of his with a lady that showed he was in favor of free sugar. He has maintained that he made money in operating his sugar plantation in Hawaii under free-trade conditions, but he did not say that he bought a sugar plantation under free-trade conditions and sold it under protection conditions, and that is the way he made his money, very largely.

Senator Walsh. Did you meet Mr. Spreckels here?

Mr. Carter. No; I have not met him. The Spreckels interests have not, you might say, been very popular in Hawaii. Mr. Spreckels Sr. said when he left Hawaii last that he would see that the grass grew in the streets of Honolulu; but it has not done so yet, but this bill may make that happen.

Senator Walsh. The old gentleman has been dead for some years.

Mr. Carter. Yes.

Senator Walsh. How long?

Mr. Carter. I think five or six years.

Senator Walsh. Do you remember how long before his death it was that he made this remark?

Mr. Carter. No; it was some time, because he left Hawaii and did not come back for some years. His sons inherited his interests there, and then Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Alexander that bought him out. He found when he came into a San Francisco meeting of the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. that those gentlemen held control of the stock and he surrendered to them. They bought him out.

Senator Walsh. You are not able, then, to tell us about the activities of Mr. Spreckels here in Washington?

Mr. Carter. No; only that he was here discussing the matter, and then there was an editorial that appeared in one of the papers, but we did not know whether it was inspired by him.

Senator Walsh. In what paper was that?

Mr. Carter. In the Times.

Senator Walsh. That was on the sugar tariff?

Mr. Carter. Yes.

Senator Walsh. There were two of those editorials, were there not?

Mr. Carter. I only saw one. There may have been two. I only saw one.

Senator Walsh. And you met Mr. Lowry how many times?

Mr. Carter. I have only met him that one time. I saw him here yesterday.

Senator Walsh. With whom?

Mr. Carter. In the distance. I did not speak to him yesterday.

Senator Walsh. That is all.

The Chairman. I just want to ask one question about this Domestic Sugar Bulletin No. 17. It says:

"The revolt of the Democratic voters and officeholders in Louisiana, Michigan, Ohio, Montana, Colorado, Nevada, California, and many other states, as well as the protests coming from individual members of the Democratic party in all points of the country against the attempt to force the adoption of free sugar, furnish conclusive evidence that the placing of sugar on the free list was not contemplated as a possibility by the great majority of those who supported the party ticket in the last campaign."

Do you remember that bulletin—that statement in Bulletin 17?

Mr. Carter. I do not. I do not know whether I have read Bulletin 17 or not.

The Chairman. What was that statement issued for?

Mr. Carter. To get that information out before the public.

The Chairman. Before the senators?

Mr. Carter. Before the senators and members of the house and the public.

The Chairman. Was that statement made to influence senators from Louisiana, Michigan, Ohio, Montana, Colorado, Nevada and California?

Mr. Carter. It was made to point out that fact to them.

The Chairman. For the purpose of influencing their vote?

Mr. Carter. We want to appeal to their reason in every way we can.

The Chairman. Was it done to try to influence their vote?

Mr. Carter. Not at all. We want them to understand the situation.

The Chairman. Why, unless you wanted to influence their vote?

Mr. Carter. Self-preservation is the first law, and we want every senator to understand what he is doing before he does it.

The Chairman. Unless you wanted to influence his vote, why did you make such a statement as that?

Mr. Carter. We want him to understand the situation thoroughly, Senator, if I may be pardoned for saying so, before he votes.

The Chairman. You decline to say that it was done to influence him?

Mr. Carter. Not reprehensibly; not flatteringly.

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The Chairman. I am not saying that. I am not charging anything of that sort.

Mr. Carter. Certainly, it is a desire to influence him in one way; yes.

The Chairman. I understand that. I do not charge there is any corruption there at all.

Mr. Carter. If I may be permitted, I want to say that we in Hawaii felt that when the papers reported and our democratic delegate came back from the Democratic convention and said that we need not be alarmed about free sugar, that sugar would not be a campaign issue.

The Chairman. That is what somebody told you?

Mr. Carter. What is that?

The Chairman. That is what somebody said when they came back?

Mr. Carter. One of the delegates is here who was a delegate to that convention. Mr. Harry Irwin.

The Chairman. I have no doubt it is true. I am not doubting it at all.

Mr. Carter. I want to say, Senator, if I may be pardoned, if I may go on—

The Chairman. I thought you thought I doubted what he told you. I did not doubt that at all.

Mr. Carter. The word that came back to us was that we need not be alarmed about sugar, and then when the bill was introduced, naturally many were somewhat surprised.

The Chairman. Do you not think this is somewhat misleading, to say that it was not contemplated as possible by those who voted the Democratic ticket that there should be free sugar?

Mr. Carter. No; I do not think it is misleading. From the information I get I think it is about right.

The Chairman. Do you know whether that was discussed in the campaign or not?

Mr. Carter. I am told there was a telegram sent to the Democratic committee asking them to put a plank in for free sugar, and the committee declined to put the plank in and desired to avoid the issue in the campaign.

The Chairman. Do you think the majority of the people were told that?

Mr. Carter. I do not know about the majority of the people; but I have yet to learn where sugar was discussed and how it was discussed.

The Chairman. You do not know that it was not discussed in the campaign?

Mr. Carter. I do not know.

The Chairman. If you do not know that, how do you know that it was not an issue?

Mr. Carter. I am yet to be informed where it was an issue and when it was an issue.

Senator Reed. It was not an issue in the campaign; but the result of the campaign proves conclusively, according to this statement in this circular, that it was an issue; is that your logic?

Mr. Carter. I do not understand that logic, nor your question.

Senator Reed. You charge that free sugar was not an issue in the campaign at all?

Mr. Carter. Not that I know of.

Senator Reed. Yet you have published a circular saying that the result of the campaign proved conclusively that the majority of the Democrats were not for it. I would like for you to elucidate that kind of logic.

Mr. Carter. I can not do it.

Senator Reed. Then you made a misleading statement in the circular?

Mr. Carter. That may be a misleading statement, but not intentionally.

Senator Cummins. Let us see what the statement is here. It is that the

revolt of the Democratic voters, and these in Louisiana and Michigan and Ohio, Nevada, Colorado, California, and many other states, as well as the protests coming from individual members of the Democratic party in all parts of the country against the attempt to force the adoption of free sugar, furnish conclusive evidence that the placing of sugar on the free list was not contemplated as a possibility by the great majority of those who supported the party ticket in the last campaign.

The effect of it seems to be to state that the revolt of the Democratic voters in the states furnished conclusive evidence that it was not contemplated as a possibility by the great majority of those who supported the ticket in the last campaign. It does not seem to say anything about an issue at all.

The Chairman. One other question. I understood you to say—

Senator Walsh. That before this was published and these advertisements, a number of the advertisements were sent over to some board in New York for these advertisements to be passed upon. Did I understand you correctly?

Mr. Carter. No, senator. I can perhaps explain the thing. These advertisements have been appearing from time to time. The material which they contain would be sent on to New York and submitted to the expert to be arranged—for the typographical arrangement and the kind of type—and the method and the material would be submitted to these gentlemen in New York so that they could understand about it.

The Chairman. You mean to be censored?

Mr. Carter. Yes; in a measure. Working in co-operation with them.

The Chairman. They were sent to them for that purpose—to be censored?

Mr. Carter. Not entirely to be censored.

The Chairman. That was part of their work?

Mr. Carter. To be checked up for us.

The Chairman. Then, if there were any statements that were not true, they would cut them out and not publish them?

Mr. Carter. That was one of the purposes.

The Chairman. Then I understand you to say that some advertisements were not published in this pamphlet?

Mr. Carter. I am not sure of that. I think there were some suggestions that were sent up that were not acceptable to the gentlemen in New York.

The Chairman. That being true, some statements that you sent out were not true?

Mr. Carter. No; not at all. I do not follow that. I said they were not acceptable.

The Chairman. They were not acceptable?

Mr. Carter. Yes.

The Chairman. Why not acceptable?

Mr. Carter. Perhaps because they trended on a phase of the subject that they did not think advisable to follow—that might hurt some of our own interests. For instance, Hawaiian interests differ from those of the beet sugar producers and the Louisiana sugar producers. We did not want to put in advertisements that would hurt those working with us.

The Chairman. But you said those advertisements were published in concert between the beet sugar producers and the Louisiana sugar producers and you?

Mr. Carter. No; you misunderstood me, then. So far as those advertisements were concerned, we prepared those, that is our contribution, and with their consent that we would prepare such advertisements and pay for them; and these have been appearing from time to time, and when we decided to publish it in pamphlet form we went to New York for the mats. Now, these others can give you better detailed information.

The Chairman. The fact is that some of these advertisements were not published in this circular?

Mr. Carter. No, no; all the advertisements that were published are included in there, except one which was left out by mistake.

Senator Cummins. Before the advertisements were put in they were supervised by these people in New York?

Mr. Carter. Yes. We sent the substance to New York before we advertised.

The Chairman. Does this include all the advertisements you sent to New York and published in the papers?

Mr. Carter. All except one that was left out by mistake. We are going on publishing, you know.

The Chairman. Was that one left out by mistake—the one I read?

Mr. Carter. It is No. 23 that was left out, I believe.

The Chairman. The one that I read here is not in the pamphlet. I do not see it.

Mr. Carter. That has been published since that pamphlet was printed.

The Chairman. It is Bulletin 31.

Mr. Carter. Yes. You will find those Bulletins numbered. The last number we put into the pamphlet was what number?—No. 30—no; was it 26 or 27?

The Chairman. Yes, I see it is numbered here; the last bulletin I can see is numbered 28.

Mr. Carter. Yes; 28.

The Chairman. This is No. 31. So that you did publish in this pamphlet here every advertisement that appeared in the newspapers of this country except No. 23.

Mr. Carter. That appeared in Washington, that we have paid for.

The Chairman. Did they appear anywhere else?

Mr. Carter. Not that we paid for.

The Chairman. Were there any advertisements in papers, anywhere, coming from you, anywhere in this country, that were left out of this pamphlet?

Mr. Carter. No sir; only No. 23, by some hoodoo or some accident, got left out, and another one was substituted by mistake; and otherwise we published everything that went to the newspapers, everything that was published up to that date.

The Chairman. Could you produce No. 23?

Mr. Carter. Yes; I think so.

Senator Reed. I did not get to hear quite all of your testimony. I am a little in the dark in regard to one or two matters. I want to see if I can clear them up in my own mind.

Mr. Carter. I heard you say that yesterday.

Senator Reed. What?

Mr. Carter. I heard you preface your questions in the same way.

Senator Reed. Well, what has that got to do with your proper conduct on the witness stand?

Mr. Carter. Nothing, sir?

Senator Reed. Well, now, just kindly remember that you are a witness.

Mr. Carter. Thank you; I am very glad to be one.

Senator Reed. I will hold myself responsible for my conduct of yesterday.

Mr. Carter. It was not my intention to in any way—

Senator Reed. (continuing). Without your espionage or dictation.

Mr. Carter. It was not intended to give you any—

Senator Reed. You have been here from Hawaii?

Mr. Carter. I have.

Senator Reed. And have met here several other gentlemen from that place, all